L10: Entry 4 of 60 File: PGPB Jul 18, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020094947 A1
TITLE: METHOD OF SIMULTANEOUSLY ENHANCING ANALGESIC POTENCY AND ATTENUATING DEPENDENCE LIABILITY CAUSED BY MORPHINE AND OTHER BIMODALLY-ACTING OPIOID AGONISTS

Detail Description Paragraph (4):
[0023] Bimodally-acting opioid agonists suitable for use in the present invention may be identified by measuring the opioid's effect on the action potential duration (APD) of dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neurons in tissue cultures. In this regard, bimodally-acting opioid agonists are compounds which elicit prolongation of the APD of DRG neurons at pM-nM concentrations (i.e. excitatory effects), and shortening of the APD of DRG neurons at .mu.M concentrations (i.e. inhibitory effects). Suitable bimodally-acting opioid agonists include but are not limited to morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, buprenorphine, methadone, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides. For purposes of treating pain, morphine and codeine are preferred. Buprenorphine and methadone are preferred for treating opioid addiction.

CLAIMS:

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, buprenorphine, methadone, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, methadone, buprenorphine, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, buprenorphine, methadone, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

26. The composition of claim 25 wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, methadone, buprenorphine, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

L10: Entry 42 of 60 File: USPT Sep 7, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5948389 A
TITLE: Method of enhancing the analgesic efficacy of locally and topically administered opioids and other local anesthetics

Detailed Description Text (13):
C) Compounds and their administration. The following commercially available compounds were used: (D-Ala 2, N-methyl-Phe 4, Gly-ol 5)-enkephalin ("DAGO"); (D-Pen 2,5)-enkephalin ("DPDPE");
trans-(.+-.)-3,4-dichloro-N-methyl-N-(2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)cyclohexyl)-benzen e-acetamide ("U-50,488H"); fentanyl-citrate; (-)-naloxone-HCl; D-(-)-mannitol (C.sub.6 H.sub.14 O.sub.6, 182.17 gm/mol); horseradish peroxidase (HRP) type II; ether and halothane. Doses were calculated as the free base. U-50,488H, fentanyl, and naloxone were dissolved in sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl); DAGO, DPDPE, and mannitol were dissolved in sterile water.